REMARKS

In view of the preceding amendments and following remarks, reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-11 were pending in the Application, and Claims 1 and 8 were withdrawn as non-elected. Claims 2-7 and 9-11 were rejected. Herein, Claims 1, 4-8, and 10-11, are canceled. Claims 2-3 and 9 are amended, and Claims 12-14 are added. No new matter is believed to be introduced by these amendments.

The present invention includes a digital display panel which accepts pixel information according to their row-column coordinates. Each pixel can be individually written and read back, much like a random access memory (RAM). The pixel array self-refreshes, and can retain and display each image frame long after the original writing, like a dynamic random access memory (DRAM). Each pixel can be instrumented with a transducer that can sense pressure, temperature, light, strain, etc., and provide sensor read-out data that is also addressable by row-column coordinates. Such is very useful in touchscreen applications. The transducers and their corresponding pixels each have a special relationship, the transducers can directly manipulate a visual quality of the pixel through a direct connection, without intervention or assistance by a host processor.

The Abstract is amended to recite this more complete description.

Claims 2 and 9-11 were rejected under 35 USC 102(e) as being anticipated by Evanicky (US 7,068,263). Claims 2-7 are therefore amended to distinguish over Evanicky by including the limitations of Claims 4-7 in Claims 2-3. These limitations are recited in the exact phraseology of the Specification and drawings, instead of the way Claims 2-7 were originally constructed. This should help to distinguish the Claims over the cited prior art, and the inclusion of element numbers from the drawings is intended to demonstrate that no new matter is being added thereby.

With regard to Claim 9, the Office action alleges Fig. 1 and item 102 of Evanicky anticipate the second element, "associating a sensor and locating it proximate to said pixel". In Fig. 1 of Evanicky, an unnumbered, unexplained arrow runs from a whole array (TFT-LCD) to sensor 102. It does not single out individual pixels. In Fig. 1 of the present Application, direct connection 116 points from transducer 112 to pixel 114. The transducer can directly affect the visual qualities of the pixel. In the teachings of Evanicky, the transducer cannot have a direct effect.

The third element of Claim 9 is also alleged to have been anticipated by Evanicky, "coupling said sensor to said pixel such that a measurement obtained from said sensor directly affects the visual appearance of said pixel to a user." So this third element is also not anticipated, there is no sensor directly affecting the pixel.

Claims 3-7 were rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Evanicky (US 7,068,263), in view of Gettemy (US

7,006,080). Gettemy describes touch screens and panels that use light sensors embedded into display panels to sense when light is being reflected back at a pixel because a fingertip or stylus is touching the outside screen surface. Gettemy Fig. 2. Evidently, Claims 3-7 were recited so broadly that Gettemy seems to read on them. Therefore, Claims 3-7, as amended, will distinguish more clearly over Gettemy.

The Office Action alleges "Claims 4, 5 are disclosed, see Gettemy at Fig. 1, Evanicky at col. 2 lines 45-57, col. 7 lines 27-33." Claims 4 and 5 recite, "at least one transducer disposed in the digital display panel that is associated with a corresponding pixel, and such that a measurement it obtains directly affects a visual display quality of said pixel.", and, "a plurality of transducers disposed in the digital display panel wherein each is associated with at least one corresponding pixel, and such that a measurement each obtains directly affects a visual display quality of each said associated pixels."

What seems to be consistently unappreciated here is the limitation, "a measurement each obtains directly affects a visual display quality of each said associated pixels". In particular, "directly affects" is referring to the direct connection 116 in Fig. 1, and the description in the Specification that explains, "The direct connection 116 allows a signal to be sent that can invert or change the color being displayed on the array 108 at that point....Such direct connection 116 relieves a host CPU from having to attend to such a primitive chore. " Page 7.

Nothing like this at all is taught by the cited prior art.

Claim 6, which reads, "the visual array is such that it can be addressed as if it were a random access memory (RAM) to write pixel information and to read corresponding transducer measurements from a row-column address", was rejected by citing col. 7, lines 15-55, of Evanicky, which reads,

> FIG. 4 shows the relationship of various hardware and software components to sensor system 102 in a cross platform solution embodiment. Calibration software module 172 resides in host computer 106 connected through graphics card 134 in flat panel monitor 108 via video interface cable 183 and is platform independent. Calibration software module 172 provides a graphical user interface 170 to liquid crystal module 104 residing within flat panel monitor 108 to prompt the user to initiate the generation a series of gray scale splash screens 171 used in the calibration operation. Calibration software module 172 passes control information through sensor application programming interface 174 to sensor driver module 176 to instruct sensor system 102 to measure the luminance level of each splash screen generated on liquid crystal module 104. Sensor system 102, with the aid of onboard firmware, transmits the luminance levels of the gray scale splash screens from liquid crystal module 104 through either a serial interface 178, an I2C interface 180, or a USB interface 182 to calibration software module 172. Upon completion of the diagnostic portion of the calibration session, calibration software module 172 provides control information from graphics device 134 through backlight application programming interface 175 to backlight driver 177 residing within flat panel monitor 108 over the I2C interface portion 180 of video cable 183 to set the appropriate white balance and luminance levels on the backlight of liquid crystal module 104. The RGB chromaticity information from this calibration operation can then be used to calculate the proper gamma values to load into lookup tables for flat panel monitor 108. All the luminance, white balance, and gamma information can also be saved as an International Color Consortium (ICC) monitor profile with Adobe Photoshop and communicated electronically to other monitors and used to calibrate them as well in a Master/Slave relationship. This embodiment is to make available the differentiated features of specific flat panels types on a wide

> variety of video cards without being dependent on each card vendor to enable the specific features or confronting the user with a difficult OSD challenge. This software would also provide a consistent user experience, facilitating the addition of more features over time.

It is not understood how the passage from Evanicky is even remotely related to the subject matter recited in Claim 6. The Specification and Claim 6 actually recite that rather than a serial write-only of pixel information to a conventional raster organization, the present invention can address single pixels by their row column addresses, and both read and write them like a DRAM. A self-refresh, like a conventional DRAM, will retain the pixel data and therefore the picture image without constant writing or raster scanning. And that relieves any host or peripheral processor from a substantial, yet primitive chore.

Claims 13 and 14 are added, and essentially repeat three of the four elements in Claim 2. Claim 13 recites the display panel with addressable pixels, the automatic refresh of those pixels, and a transducer to read a pixel. Claim 14 omits the automatic refresh of the pixels, but limits to having a direct connection (116).

Accordingly, in view of the preceding amendments and remarks, it is respectfully submitted that the pending application, with pending Claims 2-3, 9, and 12-14, is in condition for allowance and such action is respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner be of the opinion that a telephone conference with Applicant's attorney would expedite matters, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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